

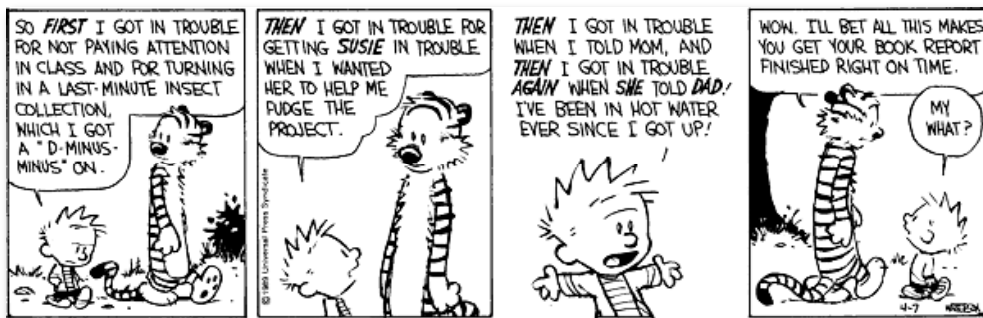
## The Exam

The exam format will match the familiar history unit tests. You can expect a mixture of multiple-choice questions and short-answer questions, with appropriate supporting maps and/or images. The number of questions and the time allocated for each section will be proportional to the unit tests throughout the year. The multiple-choice questions may ask you to identify vocabulary, events, leaders, causes-and-effects, sequencing of events, etc. The short-answer questions may ask you to give two- or three-sentence responses to the themes and comparisons from the year.

Allow the names and terms to direct your studying. Pay special attention to the questions written in each section. These are all good potential short-answer questions.

A few methods that students have found effective include: team teaching, reading aloud, group studying, and, most importantly, writing out short-answer explanations by hand.

Remember: If you have been an active participant in class, a thorough note-taker, and a conscientious reader throughout the year, you will have an easy time preparing for the exam and should only have to remind yourself of the major points. **If you are sufficiently prepared, you will be able to relax and do your best during the test itself!**



## **Exam Review Material – Time Periods and Class Units**

### **The American Revolution**

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Patriots, loyalists, minutemen, “taxation without representation,” French and Indian War, war debts, mercantilism, balance of trade, rights, Lexington and Concord, Revere, Dawes, Bunker Hill, Ticonderoga, Second Continental Congress, Washington, radicals, moderates, Paine, *Common Sense*, Jefferson, *The Declaration Of Independence*, Hale, Trenton, Princeton, crossing the Delaware, Hessians, Saratoga, Lafayette, guerrillas, Cornwallis, Arnold, Yorktown, Treaty of Paris

- ☐ How did the issue of paying for the costs of the French and Indian War cause tension in the colonies over taxes and rights?
- ☐ What were the reasons for the American War for Independence?
- ☐ What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Continental Army and British army?
- ☐ How did France help the Patriots win the War for Independence?
- ☐ How did the Continental army beat the stronger and better-supplied British army?
- ☐ How did geography play a role in the American Revolution?
- ☐ What did the United States gain from the Treaty of Paris?

### **The United States Constitution & The Bill Of Rights**

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Assembly, republic, federation, Articles of Confederation, Constitutional Convention, Great Compromise, Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, Three-Fifths Compromise, legislative branch, executive branch, judicial branch, ratification, checks and balances, federalism, delegated powers, reserved powers, concurrent powers, Bill of Rights, amendments, electoral college

- ☐ What were the concerns over a strong central government?
- ☐ What were the problems with the Articles of Confederation?
- ☐ How did the Great Compromise save the Constitutional Convention?
- ☐ How does each branch of government balance the powers of the other branches?
- ☐ What freedoms do the first ten amendments of the Constitution guarantee to Americans?
- ☐ How did the Bill of Rights try to protect against government actions similar to Britain’s actions before the Revolutionary War?

### **The New Nation & Presidents**

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Washington, cabinet, precedent, Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, Federalist, Republican (or Democratic-Republican), Madison, central government vs. state government, Hamilton’s economic program, central bank, loose vs. strict construction, “wise and frugal,” *Marbury v. Madison*, Louisiana Purchase, War of 1812, nationalism, Monroe, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Jackson, Van Buren, Democrat

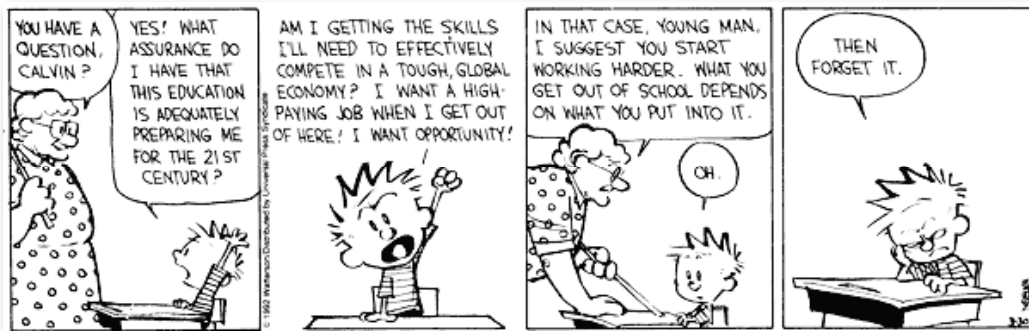
- ☐ How did George Washington’s presidency influence future leaders?
- ☐ How did the struggle between the Federalists and Republicans affect the new nation?
- ☐ How did the nation change under Jefferson’s presidency?
- ☐ How did struggles over territory create conflicts both outside and inside of the U.S.?

## The Era Of The Civil War

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South vs. North, regional differences from colonial era, slavery vs. no slavery, urban vs. rural, agriculture vs. industry, cash crop, plantation, Eli Whitney, immigrants, railroads, canals, popular sovereignty, property rights, Henry Clay, Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Law, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Kansas-Nebraska Act, *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, causes of war, John Brown's Raid, election of 1860, secession of the South, Fort Sumter, wartime advantages of the North and South

- ❑ How did differences in the Northern and Southern economies lead to sectionalism?
- ❑ Why did the South secede from the Union?
- ❑ How did geography influence the growth of the United States and the causes of fighting in the Civil War?
- ❑ Overall, from the colonial era to the Civil War era, how did the issue of leadership affect the rights of people in America?



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### Suggested Exam Study Schedule

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When to Study....	What to Study....
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Over the weekend -  
(Fri./Sat./Sun., May 18 - 20)

Review "The Era Of The Civil War," as well as map skills, for the in-class geography analysis

Monday night -  
May 21

Gather history notes, handouts, and other relevant materials from the year, and organize them by unit to prepare for studying

Tuesday night -  
May 22

Review the unit on "The New Nation & Presidents"

Wednesday night -  
May 23

Review the unit on "The United States Constitution and the Bill Of Rights"

Thursday night -  
May 24

Review the unit on "The American Revolution"

Over the weekend -  
(Fri./Sat./Sun./Mon., May 25 - 28)

Review the overall themes and any remaining questions from any time period

Practice answering potential short-answer questions: write notes and two- to three-sentence responses to the guiding questions on the review sheet

Before the exam -

Do a final review of any last topics, and get a good night's sleep

